circumstances. The long term plan prepared is only a general outline of the aircraft acquisition programme of Air India. During the next three years, Air India proposes to acquire four Boeing 747-400 (passenger version) aircraft from the Boeing Commercial Aeroplane Company of USA at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2333.33 crores with a foreign exchange component of US$ 682.72 million. The passenger capacity of the Boeing 747-400 aircraft is 417 and the cargo capacity is 12 tonnes. It is proposed to retire two of the oldest B 747-200 aircraft from scheduled services.

Air India also plans to replace its three A300 B4 aircraft (each with a passenger capacity of 238) with two Airbus A310-300 aircraft (each with a passenger capacity of 206) during the period 1995-96. The financial outlay in regard to the replacement of A300-B4 aircraft cannot be quantified at this stage.

Utilisation of Foreign Loans

*405. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loan taken by the Central Government during the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 from the international financial institutions;

(b) what was the purpose for which these loans were taken; and

(c) whether the loans were used for the purpose for which these were taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Loan Commitments from international financial institutions are finalised at the Aid-India Consortium meetings organised annually for this purpose by the World Bank. The commitments received from multilateral donors at the last three Consortium meetings are as follows:—

	(US $ million)
1990	3,827.9
1991	3,970.5
1991	4,863.3

(b) and (c) Loans are taken to supplement the requirement of domestic resources for implementing programmes for development. The loans are finalised against agreed and identified investment programmes, and are used for the required purpose.

Air India's views on open sky policy

*406. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an India Travel Congress was held at Hyderabad, in which a strong plea for securing reciprocity in the matter of following open-sky policy was made by Air India and other representatives;

(b) if so, what was the precise case of Air India in this regard; and

(c) what was the response of other major participants in the Congress thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Travel Agents Association of India (also known as India Travel Congress) held its 41st Annual Convention in Hyderabad from 2.10.1992 to 5.10.1992. During the deliberations, Air India emphasised the need for continuing the existing policy of reciprocity in the matter of granting traffic rights for scheduled passenger and cargo operations.

(c) Air India's views elicited a favourable response.

Clearance of feature films by the Indian Cinema Censor Board

*407. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria of issuing censor certificate to feature films by the Indian Cinema Censor Board;

(b) what are the reasons that the Censor Board allows scenes of violence, kidnapping, sex and rape in the feature films which create an adverse impact on our society;

(c) whether Government also propose to modify the rules and regulations of Indian Cinema Censor Board; and

(d) what are the names of the Members of the current Censor Board and whether Government propose to reconstitute the Censor Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (*KUMARI GIRIJA* VYAS): (a) to (d) All films intended for public exhibition in India are required to be examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) and the Guidelines issued thereunder. The Guidelines which were revised on 6.12.91 are given in enclosed statement I (See below). According to these Guidelines while examining films for certification, the Board shall, inter-alia ensure that:—

(i) Anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals, other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;

(iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitising or dehumanising people are not shown;

(iv) human sensibilities are not offended by Vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;

(v) scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;

Any part of the film which violates any of the Guidelines is deleted before certificate is granted. However, the Board has to ensure that the film is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact. Where a film is considered not suitable for exhibition to non-adults, it is granted an 'A' certificate whose exhibition is restricted to adults only.

There is no proposal to amend the existing provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 or the Rules framed thereunder *to curb excessive sex, violence etc., in* films as the revised Guidelines are sufficient to take care of these violations. However, there are reports that scenes of sex, violence etc., which have not been certified by the Board are interpolated in the certified films. For this the Government proposes to amend certain provisions of the Act so as to make the punishment for such offences more stringent. A bill for this purpose has already been introduced in Rajya Sabha.

The present composition of Central Board of Film Certification which was reconstituted on 7-10-91 is given in state ment II (See below). There is no proposal, at present to reconstitute the Board.

Statement-I

(To be published in the extraordinary Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-Section (ii).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1991.

NOTIFICATION

S.O. 836 (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5B of the Cinematograph Act,

1952 (37 of 1952) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.O. 9(E), dated the 7th January, 1978, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby directs that in sanctioning films for public exhibition, the Board of Film Certification shall be guided by the following principles:—

1. The objectives of film certification will be ensure that—

(a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;

(b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed;

(c) certification is responsive to social change;

(d) the medium of film provides clean and healthy entertainment; and

(e) as far as possible, the film is of aesthetic value and cinematically of a good standard.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that—

(i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals, other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;

(iii) scenes—

(a) showing involvement of children in violence as victims or as perpetrators or as forced witnesses to violence, or showing children as being subjected to any form of child abuse;

(b) showing abuse or ridicule of physically and mentally handicapped persons; and

(c) showing cruelty to, or abuse of, animals are not presented needlessly;

(iv) pointless or avoidable scenes and violence, cruelty and horror, scenes of violence primarily intended to provide entertainment and such scenes as may have the effect of desensitising or dehumanising people are not shown;

(v) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown;

(vi) scenes tending to encourage, justify, or glamorise drug addiction are not shown;

(vii) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;

(viii) such dual meaning words as obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;

(ix) scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;

(x) scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;

(xi) scenes showing sexual perversions shall be avoided and if such matters are germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;

(xii) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

(xiii) visuals or words which promote communal, obscurantist, anti-scientific and anti-national attitudes are not presented;

(xiv) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;

(xv) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;

(xvi) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;

(xvii) public order is not endangered;

(xviii) visuals or words involving defamation of an individual or a body of individuals, or contempt of court are not presented;

EXPLANATION: Scenes that tend to create scorn, disgrace or disregard of rules or undermine the dignity of court will come under the term 'contempt of Court'; and

(xix) National symbols and emblems are not shown except in accordance with the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (12 of 1950).

The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film—

(i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact, and

(ii) is examined in the right of the period depicted in the film and the contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates, provided that the film does not deprave the morality of the audience.

4. Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audience only.

5. (1) While certifying films for unrestricted public exhibition, the Board shall ensure that the film is suitable for family viewing, that is to say, the film should be such that all the members of the family including children can view it together.

(2) If the Board, having regard to the nature, content and theme of the film, is of the opinion that it is necessary to caution the parents/guardian to consider as to whether any child below the age of twelve years may be allowed to see such a film, the film shall be certified for unrestricted public exhibition with an endorsement to that effect.

(3) If the Board, having regard to the nature, content and theme of the film, is of the opinion that the exhibition of the film should be restricted to members of any profession or any class of persons, the film shall be certified for public exhibition restricted to the specialised audiences to be specified by the Board in this behalf.

6. The Board shall scrutinise the title of the films carefully and ensure that they are not provocative, vulgar, offensive or violative of any of the above mentioned guidelines.

Foot Note: Notification No. 5/577-F(C) dated 7.1.78 published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 7.1.78 as S.O.9(E)—

Amended by—

(i) Notification No. 5/577-F(C) dated 27-1-79 published as S. O. 618 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub section (ii) dated 17.2.79.

(ii) Notification No. 805/2/82-F(C) dated 7.5.83 published as S.O. 356(E) in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 7.5.83.

(iii) Notification No. 803/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.89 published as S.O. 2175 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 9.9.89.

(File No. 805/1/90-F(C)

Sd/-
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Statement-II

Present composition of Central Board of Film Certification

1.	Shri Shakti Samanta	Chairman
2.	Shri N.D. Kothari	Member
3.	Smt. Pranayini Munshi	Member
4.	Smt. K.H. Bhansali	Member
5.	Smt. Devaki Muthiah	Member
6.	Shri A.V.M. Balasubramaniam	Member
7.	Shri. V.R. Venkatachalam	Member
8.	Smt. Hema Choudary	Member
9.	Shri Sabitabrata Datta	Member
10.	Shri Harsh Kumar Neotia	Member
11.	Shri Sebabrata Gupta	Member
12.	Smt. Polly Ayyappa	Member
13.	Shri C.V.L. Sastri	Member
14.	Shri Basheer M. Picha	Member
15.	Shri T. Subbarami Reddi	Member
16.	Shri J. Bhaskara Rao	Member
17.	Shri K.L. Jain	Member
18.	Shri Lachman Singh	Member
19.	Smt. Sara Mohammed	Member
20.	Smt. Urvashi Talwar	Member
21.	Shri Amar Singh	Member
22.	Shri Zuber Khan	Member
23.	Nawab Zafar Jung	Member
24.	Smt. Kamala Mankekar	Member
25.	Prof. B.B. Das	Member

Number of cooperative banks functioning in the country

*408. SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL ALIAS MEEM AFZAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Cooperative banks functioning in the country;

(b) what is the financial position of these banks;

(c) whether Government propose to grant special subsidy to Minorities Cooperative Banks; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to encourage the establishment of Minorities Cooperative Banks on the